

They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and considering that water is with the rarest, especially in this climate, the dearest of *sherbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such as should bring in the use thereof. *Sand.* *SHERD.* *n. f.* [*ſceane*, Saxon.] The fragment of broken earthen ware.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame;  
She thrusts beneath the limping leg a *ſherd*. *Dryden.*  
*SHERIFF.* *n. f.* [*ſcepeſepa*, Saxon, from *ſcepe*, a ſhire, and *ſepe*, a ſeward. It is ſometimes pronounced *ſhrieve*, which ſome poets have injudiciously adopted.] An officer to whom is intruſted in each county the execution of the laws.

A great power of England and of Scots  
Are by the *ſheriff* of Yorkſhire overthrown. *Shakeſp.*  
Concerning miniſters of juſtice, the high *ſheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*  
Now may'rs and *ſherives* all huſſid and fatiate lay. *Pope.*

*SHERIFFALTY.* *n. f.* [*ſheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *ſheriff*.  
*SHERIFFDOM.* *n. f.* [*ſheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *ſheriff*.  
*SHERIFFSHIP.* *n. f.* [*ſheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *ſheriff*.  
*SHERIFFWICK.* *n. f.* [*ſheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *ſheriff*.

There was a reſumption of patents of gaols, and reannexing of them to the *ſheriffſhips*; privileged officers being no leſs an interruption of juſtice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

*SHERRIS.* *n. f.* [*ſheris*, from *Xeres*, a town of *Andaluſia* in *Spain*.] A kind of ſweet Spaniſh wine.

Your *ſheris* warms the blood, which before, cold and fetid, left the liver white, which is the badge of puſillanimity; but the *ſheris* makes it courſe from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakeſp.*

Good *ſheris* ſack aſcends me into the brain, dries me there all the fooliſh dull vapours, and makes it apprehenſive. *Shak.*

*SHED.* *n. f.* [*ſceaban*, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

*SHIELD.* *n. f.* [*ſceſſa*, Saxon.]

1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.  
Now put your *ſhields* before your hearts, and fight  
With hearts more proof than *ſhields*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. Defence; protection.

3. One that gives protection or ſecurity.

The Grecian honour, ornaments, and *ſhield*,  
High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd. *Dryden.*

To *SHIELD.* *v. a.* [*ſceſſa*, from the noun.]

1. To cover with a ſhield.

2. To defend; to protect; to ſecure.

Were't my ſinews to let theſe hands obey my boiling blood,  
They're apt enough to diſlocate and tear  
Thy ſinews and bones: how'er  
A woman's ſhape doth *ſhield* thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Shouts of applauſe ran ringing through the field,  
To ſee the ſon the vanquiſh'd father *ſhield*. *Dryden.*

Hear one that comes to *ſhield* his injur'd honour,  
And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. To keep off; to defend againſt.

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations; into the ſweet  
ſoil of Europe, they brought with them their uſual weeds, fit  
to *ſhield* the cold, to which they had been inured. *Spenser.*

My lord, I muſt intreat the time alone.  
—God *ſhield* I ſhould diſturb devotion. *Shakeſp.*

To *SHIFT.* *v. n.* [*ſceſſa*, from the original is obſcure: *ſhista*,  
Runick, is to change.]

1. To change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the ſame place, and ſo not able to  
*ſhift* and ſeek out after proper matter for their incremen, it  
was neceſſary that it ſhould be brought to them. *Woodward.*

2. To change; to give place to other things.

If the ideas of our minds conſtantly change and *ſhift*, in a  
continual ſucceſſion, it would be impoſſible for a man to think  
long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change cloaths, particularly the linen.

She begs you juſt would turn you while the *ſhifts*. *Young.*

4. To find ſome expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.

We cannot *ſhift*: being in, we muſt go on. *Daniel.*

Men in diſtreſs will look to themſelves, and leave their  
companions to *ſhift* as well as they can. *L'Eſtrange.*

Since we deſire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be  
dimitted, and have leave to *ſhift* for ourſelves. *Swift.*

5. To praſtice indirect methods.

All thoſe ſchoolmen, though they were exceeding witty,  
yet better teach all their followers to *ſhift* than to reſolve by  
their diſtinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. To take ſome method for ſafety.

Nature inſtructs every creature how to *ſhift* for itſelf in  
caſes of danger. *L'Eſtrange.*

To *SHIFT.* *v. a.*

1. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but abſolute neceſſity, that made the *ſhift*  
*ſhift* their condition. *L'Eſtrange.*

Come, aſſiſt me, muſe obedient;  
Let us try ſome new expedient;  
*Shift* the ſcene for half an hour,  
Time and place are in thy power. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.

Pare faſſion between the two St. Mary's days,  
Or ſet or go *ſhift* it that knoweſt the ways. *Tuſſer.*

3. To put by ſome expedient out of the way.

I *ſhifted* him away,  
And laid good ſcufes on your ecſtaſy. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The wiſdom of all theſe latter times, in princes affairs, is  
rather fine deliveries, and *ſhifts* of dangers and miſchiefs,  
when they are near, than ſolid and grounded courſes to keep  
them aloof. *Bacon.*

4. To change in poſition.

Neither uſe they fail, nor place their oars in order upon the  
ſides; but carrying the oar looſe, *ſhift* it hither and thither at  
pleaſure, *Raleigh.*

Where the wind  
Veers off, as oft the ſteers and *ſhifts* her fail. *Milton.*

We ſtrive in vain againſt the ſeas and wind;  
Now *ſhift* your fails. *Dryden's En.*

5. To change, as cloaths.

I would adviſe you to *ſhift* a ſhirt: the violence of action  
hath made you reek as a ſacrifice. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

6. To dreſs in freſh cloaths.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience  
to *ſhift* me. *Shak. Henry IV.*

7. To *SHIFT* off. To defer; to put away by ſome expedient.

The moſt beautiful parts muſt be the moſt finiſhed, the  
colours and words moſt choſen: many things in both, which  
are not deſerving of this care, muſt be *ſhifted* off, content with  
vulgar expreſſions. *Dryden's Duſſy.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you  
pleaſe, the traders will *ſhift* it off from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illuſions of the devil they are prevailed on to  
*ſhift* off the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which ſal-  
vation is promiſed. *Rogers's Sermon.*

*SHIFT.* *n. f.* [*ſceſſa*, from the verb.]

1. Expedient found or uſed with difficulty; difficult means.

She redoubling her blows, drave the ſtranger to no other  
*ſhift* than to ward and go back; at that time ſeeming the  
image of innocency againſt violence. *Shak.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,  
I'll find a thouſand *ſhifts* to get away. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted,  
and yet they have made *ſhift* to move up and down in the  
water. *More's Antidote againſt Alibiſm.*

Not any boaſt of ſkill, but extreme *ſhift*

How to regain my fever'd company,  
Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,  
To give me answer from her moſtly couch. *Milton.*

A fashionable hypocriſy ſhall be called good manners, ſo we  
make a *ſhift* ſomewhat to legitimate the abuſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe little animals provide themſelves with wheat; but  
they can make *ſhift* without it. *Addiſon.*

Our herbage are ſufficiently ſtored with plants, and we have  
made a tolerable *ſhift* to reduce them to chaſſes. *Baker.*

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; laſt reſource.

The very cuſtom of ſeeking to particular aid and relief at  
the hands of God, doth, by a ſecret contradiction, withdraw  
them from endeavouring to help themſelves, even by thoſe  
wicked *ſhifts*, which they know can never have his allowance  
whole aſſiſtance their prayers ſeek. *Hooker.*

To ſay, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that  
there wanteth a term, is but a *ſhift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to reſolve, but in performance quick;  
So true, that he was awkward at a trick;  
For little ſouls on little *ſhifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; ſtratagem.

Know ye not Ulyſſes' *ſhifts*?

Their ſwords leſs danger carry than their gifts. *Denham.*

4. Evasion; eluſory practice.

As long as wit, by whetting itſelf, is able to find out any  
*ſhifts*, be it never ſo ſlight, whereby to eſcape out of the hands  
of preſent contradiction, they are never at a ſtand. *Hooker.*

Of themſelves, for the moſt part, they are ſo cautious and  
wily-headed, eſpecially being men of ſo ſmall experience and  
practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they  
borrow ſuch ſubtilties and fly *ſhifts*. *Spenser.*

Here you ſee your comiſſion; this is your duty, theſe are  
your diſcouragements: never ſeek for *ſhifts* and evaſions from  
worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it;  
this your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

5. A woman's linen.

*SHIFTER.* *n. f.* [*ſceſſa*, from *ſhift*.] One who plays tricks; a man  
of artifice.

I was ſuch a *ſhifter*, that, if truth were known,  
Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

*SHIFTESS.* *adj.* [*ſceſſa*, from *ſhift*.] Wanting expedients; wanting  
means to act or live. *L'Eſtrange.*

For the poor *ſhiftleſs* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the  
great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furniſhed  
with ſuch cloathing. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

*SHILLING.* *n. f.* [*ſceſſa*, Sax. and Erle; *ſchelling*, Dut.] A coin  
of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of theſe pence made their *ſhilling*, which they called  
*ſchilling*, probably from *ſchillingus*, which the Romans uſed for  
the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of theſe *ſchillings*  
made their pound, and four hundred of theſe pounds were a  
legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the laſt will of  
King Alfred. *Camden's Remains.*

The very ſame *ſhilling* may at one time pay twenty men in  
twenty days, and at another reſt in the ſame hands one hun-  
dred days. *Locke.*

*SHILL-I-SHALL-I.* A corrupt reduplication of *ſhall I?* The  
queſtion of a man heſitating. To ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I*, is to  
continue heſitating and procrastinating.

I am ſomewhat dainty in making a reſolution, becauſe when  
I make it, I keep it: I don't ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I* then; if I ſay't,  
I'll do it. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

*SHIN.* *n. f.* [*ſceſſa*, Saxon; *ſchinnen*, German.] The forepart of  
the leg.

I bruſt my *ſhin* the other day with playing at ſword and  
dagger. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *ſhin* bone, from the knee to the iſtap, is made by tha-  
dowing one half of the leg with a ſingle ſhadow. *Peaſham.*

His leg, then broke,

Had got a deputy of oak;

For when a *ſhin* in fight is cropt,  
The knee with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an houſe we come,  
To know if any one's at home,

We knock; ſo one muſt kick your *ſhin*,  
Ere he can find your ſoul's within. *Anonymous.*

To *SHINE.* *v. n.* preterite *I ſhone*, *I have ſhone*; ſometimes *I*  
*ſhined*, *I have ſhined*. [*ſceſſa*, Saxon; *ſchijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright reſplendence; to glitter; to gladden; to  
gleam.

To-day the French,  
All diſquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,  
*Shone* down the Engliſh; and to-morrow  
Made Britain India: ev'ry man that flood,  
Shew'd like a mine. *Shakeſp.*

True paradise inclos'd with *ſhining* rock.

We can diſmiſs theſe ere the morning *ſhine*. *Milton.*

Fair daughter, blow away theſe miſts and clouds,  
And let thy eyes *ſhine* forth in their full luſtre.

The fun *ſhines* when he ſees it. *Denham.*

2. To be without clouds.

The moon *ſhines* bright: in ſuch a night as this,  
When the ſweet wind did gently kiſs the trees,  
And they did make no noiſe. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

How bright and goodly *ſhines* the moon!

The moon! the fun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakeſp.*

Two men flood by them in *ſhining* garments. *Lu. xxiv. 4.*

Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes when the fun is over-  
caſt, or when the moon *ſhineth*. *Bacon.*

3. To be gloſſy.

They are waxen fat, they *ſhine*. *Jer. v. 28.*

Fiſh with their fins and *ſhining* ſcales.

The colour and *ſhining* of bodies is nothing but the different  
arrangement and refraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

4. To be gay; to be ſplendid.

So proud the *ſhined* in her princely ſtate,  
Looking to heaven; for earth the ſid diſdain,  
And ſitting high. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To be beautiful.

Of all th' enamel'd race, whoſe ſil'ry wing  
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the Springs,  
Or ſwims along the fluid atmosphere,  
Once brighteſt *ſhin'd* this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

6. To be eminent or conſpicuous.

If there come truth from them,  
As upon thee, Macbeth, their ſpeeches *ſhine*,  
Why, by the verities on thee made good,  
May they not be my oracles as well?

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied ſight  
Love, ſweetneſs, goodneſs, in her perſon *ſhin'd*. *Milton.*

So clear, as in no face with more delight.

Cato's ſoul  
*Shines* out in every thing the acts or ſpeaks;

While winning mildneſs and attractive ſmiles  
Dwell in her looks, and, with becoming grace,  
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addiſon.*

The reformation, in its fiſt eſtabliſhment, produced its  
proper fruits, and diſtinguiſhed the whole age with *ſhining* in-  
ſtances of virtue and morality. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The courtier ſmooth, who forty years had *ſhin'd*,  
An humble ſervant to all human kind. *Pope.*

Few are qualified to *ſhine* in company; but it is in moſt  
mens power to be agreeable. *Swift.*

7. To be propitious.

The Lord make his face *ſhine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Num. vi. 25.*

8. To enlighten corporeally and externally.

The light of rightcouſneſs hath not *ſhined* unto us, and the  
fun of rightcouſneſs roſe not upon us. *Wisd. v. 6.*

Celeſtial light

*Shine* inward, and the mind through all her powers  
Irradiate. *Milton.*

*SHINE.* *n. f.* [*ſceſſa*, from the verb.]

1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *ſhine*. *Dryden.*

He will accuſtom himſelf to heat and cold, and *ſhine* and  
rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will ſerve  
him to very little purpoſe. *Locke.*

2. Brightneſs; ſplendour; luſtre. It is a word, though not un-  
analogical, yet ungraceful, and little uſed.

He that has inured his eyes to that divine ſplendour, which  
reſults from the beauty of holineſs, is not dazzled with the  
glittering *ſhine* of gold, and conſiders it as a vein of the ſame  
earth he treads on. *Decay of Piety.*

Say, in what mortal ſoil thou deign'ſt to grow?

Fair op'ning to ſome court's propitious *ſhine*,  
Or deep with di'monds in the flaming mine? *Pope.*

*SHINNESS.* *n. f.* [*ſceſſa*, from *ſhine*.] Unwillingneſs to be tractable or  
familiar.

An incurable *ſhinneſs* is the vice of Iriſh horſes, and is hardly  
ever ſeen in Flanders, becauſe the Winter forces the breeders  
there to houſe and handle their colts. *Temple.*

They were famous for their juſtice in commerce, but ex-  
treme *ſhinneſs* to ſtrangers: they expoſed their goods with the  
price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbutnot.*

*SHINGLE.* *n. f.* [*ſceſſa*, Germ.] A thin board to cover houſes.

The beſt to cleave, is the moſt uſeful for pales, laths,  
*ſhingles*, and wainſcot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*SHINGLES.* *n. f.* Wants ſingul. [*cingulum*, Latin; *zona maribus*,  
Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that ſpreads itſelf round  
the loins.

Such are uſed ſucceſsfully in eryſipelas and *ſhingles*; by a ſlen-  
der diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables, and copious  
drinking of cooling liquors. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

*SHINY.* *adj.* [*ſceſſa*, from *ſhine*.] Bright; ſplendid; luminous.

When Al